Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] THURSDAY, February 6, 1806. [No. 1 517.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
at 10 o'clock, will be ſold at the Vendue Store,

RUM

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiſkey and Apple Bandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raiſins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.——Also,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerſemeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerſeys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elaſticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Ruſſels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Iriſh Linens, Sileſia do.
Oſnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and ſundry other articles.

Philip G. Marſteller.

Nov. 12.

FOR SALE,

On moderate Terms,
The SHIP
HETTY,

Juſt arrived from Liverpool, and laying at Col. Ramſay's wharf. Her inventory may be ſeen and deſcription of the Ship made known, on application to Captain Ruſſel, on board or to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

If ſaid ſhip is not ſold in ten or fifteen days, ſhe will be for *freight* or charter to any port in Europe.

R. N. & Co.

January 1. d

FOR SALE,

On board the Sloop Montezuma, *at Hewes and Miller's wharf,*

Salt, Molaſſes, Oranges, Lemons and Figs—which will be ſold low if immediately applied for.—The Sloop will ſail for NORFOLK, on Monday morning next. For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board, or to

Mordecai Miller.

February 4. d

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

A FEW hogſheads of Tobacco, well ſuited to the Weſt-India market,
Mould Candles in ſmall boxes, of a very ſuperior quality, and which are worthy the attention of private families,
An Invoice of patent hollow Iron Ware, of Engliſh manufacture,
One Trunk of mock Madraſs Handkerchiefs of various colours,
London Particular Teneriffe Wine, in quarter caſks.

Robert T. Hooe, & Co.

January 28. eo2w

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Caſtle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;

80 caſks Red Lead,
38 caſks Patent Shot,
18 caſks Ingot Lead and
36 ſheets Milled do.

December 18. d

20 Pipes very choice Madeira Wine,

Imported in the Brig Active, from St. Bartholomews, and for ſale by

R. Veitch & Co.

December 21. tf

N. B. This Wine has lain a conſiderable time in the Weſt Indies.

JUST RECEIVED,

9 boxes—containing
500 pieces Platillas,
500 do. Britannias,
Entitled to drawback on exportation.
ALSO,
30 bbls and 5 hhds New Rum;
For Sale, by
John G. Ladd.

December 13.

THIS DAY LANDING,

From Schooner Dove, *Captain* Thomas, *from* Portland,
And for Sale, by
Lawraſon aad Fowle,

1 pipe,
8 half pipes, } VIDONIA WINE, entitled to Debenture.
4 quarter caſks,
30 barrels New-England Rum,
14 barrels retailing Sugar,
80 boxes ſmoaked Herrings,
60 tons Plaiſter Paris.

February 1. d

NOTICE.

The Subſcriber wiſhes to inform the inhabitants of Alexandria in general, that he has a Cellar, at the lower end of Duke ſtreet, under the houſe of *E. Mill's*;

WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE,

Beſt Rhode-Iſland Potatoes; New-York Cabbages; Beets; Turnips; Onions; Pumpkins. He will attend at the Cellar every day till 11 o'clock, during the winter; where the inhabitants may be ſupplied with large or ſmall quantities of the above articles, on terms very moderate.

A. WILLIS.

January 15. d1m

JAMES BACON,

At his Grocery Store, *on King ſtreet, has, in addition to his former ſtock, added*

A freſh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his aſſortment complete.

He now offers for ſale, on his uſual low terms,

Muſcovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyſon,
Young Hyſon,
Hyſon Skin, and
Souchong } *TEAS,* particularly ſelected for family uſe.
Beſt Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a ſuperior quality.
Madeira,
Buſellos,
Sherry,
Liſbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine Old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family uſe,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Iriſh and country Whiſkey,
Molaſſes, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Caſſia, Pimenot Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Baſket Salt for table uſe, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Flotant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimſtone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all ſizes, beſt Engliſh and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoaking Tobacco, very beſt Chewing Tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.

London Muſtard, warranted of a ſuperior quality, Dixon's beſt ditto, Wrapping-Paper, Demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every articl in his line—the whole of which have been ſelected with care and will be diſpoſed of on the very loweſt terms.

December 16. d

Diſſolution of Copartnerſhip.

THE Copartnerſhip hitherto ſubſiſting nunder the firm of *Joſeph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was diſſolved the firſt inſtant, by mutual conſent: All perſons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the ſame, are requeſted to come forward and ſettle, as it is deſirable to cloſe the concern as ſoon as poſſible. Thoſe whoſe accounts are of long ſtanding are particularly requeſted to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the ſubſcribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ſhips lately arrived at Baltimore, a conſiderable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his ſtore in Fairfax ſtreet, and daily expects an additional ſupply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 23. d

OYSTERS.

THE ſubſcriber has juſt received a cargo of *Back River Oyſters*, and for ſale at his houſe in Prince ſtreet.

F. SHUCK.

N. B. Pickled Oyſters prepared in the beſt manner in jars of different ſizes.

February 4. d3t

TO BE SOLD,

TWO TRACTS OF LAND:

ONE containing 103 acres—the other 26 acres; adjoining each other, and are from 3 to 4 miles from Alexandria, in the county of Fairfax and ſtate of Virginia. The aforeſaid land is bounded on the old Leeſburg road, juſt above Captain Slacum's, and joins the lands of Benjamin Dulany and Carliſle Whiting, and will be ſold purſuant to a deed of truſt given to the ſubſcribers from a certain John Withers, to ſecure the payment of a debt due to Jonathan and Mahlon Schoifield. The above lands will be offered at private ſale until the 18th day of February, and if not ſold by that day, they will be ſold at the coffee houſe, in Alexandria, on the 21ſt day of February, at public auction, for caſh; the ſale to commence at three o'clock.

Andrew Scholfield.
Thomas Cook.

February 4. 28t

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant aſſortment of

GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London ſuperfine Cloths and Caſſimeres,
Bennett's patent Cords,
Do. Waiſtcoatings,
Silks, Moleſkins, Florentines,
Imperial, clouded and white Marſeilles,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,
Flannels, roſe Blankets,
Coatings, Plains;
Kerſeys, Halfthicks,
Lamb's Wool, Worſted, Cotton and Silk Hoſiery,
Iriſh & Flanders Sheetings,
4 4 $\frac{2}{8}$ Iriſh Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambrick do.
Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
India and Britiſh Book do.
Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Pic Nic Mitts,
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambrick Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Oſtrich Feathers,
Italian Mantaus,
Fine India Perſians,
Baftas, Mamoodies,
Dowlaſs, Ticklenburg,
Oſnaburgs, Brown rolls
&c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional aſſortment of* FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22. dtf

15 hogſheads } Prime retailng Molaſſes.
12 tierces
20 puncheons high proof Jamaica Rum
8 butts Muſcat Wine
4 half butts Conſtantia do.
4 pipes fine old Brazil Madeira
12 boxes French Prunes
10 hogſheads } New England Rum
15 barrels
50 barrels Pennſylvania Rye Whiſkey
6 caſks refined Britiſh Salt-Petre
3 tierces Allum
50 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles
10 boxes Chocolate

Juſt received, and for ſale, for caſh or on the uſual credits.

Mandeville & Jameſſon.

December 21. d

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 30th of laſt month, from the ſubſcribers, living in Alexandria,

JOHN JOHNS,

An apprentice to the Boot and Shoe making buſineſs; he is about 17 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſlender made, dark complexion, down look—had on when he went away a long black coat, coarſe dark trouſers, Bennet's cord waiſtcoat (reddiſh figure). He will probably call himſelf JOHN STONE, which name he aſſumed in conſequence of having been raiſed by a perſon of that name. Whoever apprehends ſaid apprentice and ſecures him in any gaol and gives information, ſo that we get him again, ſhall receive 25 dollars, or the above reward if brought home.

Moſes & Jacob Janney.

N. B. It is thought the above apprentice has been taken away by a journeyman who calls himſelf *Joſeph Ward*, and who went to Norfolk about the time ſaid boy abſented himſelf.

February 4. eo

Printing, in its various branches, handſomely executed at this office.

Alexandria Library Company.

THE Members of the Alexandria Library Company will pleaſe to take notice, that an election will be held, at the Library, on Monday, 17th inſtant, between the hours of 3 and 6 in the afternoon, for a Preſident and eleven Directors for the enſuing year.

February 4. eot&doe

For Sale, by the Subſcriber,

On board the Schooner Lark, *lying at* Harper's *wharf,*

Few hogſheads retailing Molaſſes
Mould Candles
Spermaceti do.
30 barrels No. 1 Beef
16 barrels N. E. Rum
2 bales Berhboom Gurra s
1 bale fine Caſſaes
Mens' and Womens' Shoes
Quantity Seal Leather.

John Peabody.

February 4. eo7t

JUST RECEIVED,

By Capt. Palmer *from* Norfolk,

20 frails broad Figs
10 barrels China Oranges
Freſh Liſbon Lemons, in boxes,

For Sale, by
Matthew Eakin;
Who has on hand,

A general aſſortment of Confectionary as uſual.

February 4. eo6t

Mandeville and Jameſſon,

OFFER FOR SALE,

For Caſh, Produce, or on the uſual Credit;

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

LIQUORS & GROCERIES,

Conſiſting of

Muſcovado Sugars, of various qualities.
Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump ditto.
Jamaica,
St. Vincents, and } In hhds. &c.
N. E. Rum,
Old Jamaica Spirits, for family uſe,
Peach and Apple Brandy,
Cogniac and Bourdeaux do.
Holland and Country Geneva,
70 barrels ſtrong and fine flavored Rye Whiſkey.
Madeira,
Sherry,
Old Port,
Liſbon,
Malaga, and
Teneriffe } WINES.
40 caſes St. Eſtaph Medoc Claret,
1 butt old 4th proof Iriſh Whiſkey,
100 caſes Weſt Schiedam Gin.
A few hogſheads of choice Molaſſes,
Tenneſſee and Georgia Cotton.
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyſon,
Young Hyſon,
Souchong,
Hyſon-ſkin, and
Bohea } TEAS, Very carefully ſelected from the beſt cargoes for country trade and family uſe.

Green Coffee, Chocolate, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Muſtard, Rappee and Scotch Snuff.

SPICES—Pimento, Pepper, Cloves, Caſſia, Nutmegs and Mace.

Ginger, race and ground.

Flotant and Orleans Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Allum and Brimſtone.

Patent Shot, aſſorted, from BB to No. 9.

Bar Lead, Hunter's Pipes, Bees Wax, Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Refined Salt Petre, Chalk,

Mould and Dipt Candles.

Britiſh Gunpowder of various qualities from *F* to treble battle.

October 18.

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by the Subscriber.

22 hhds. Brimſtone,
12 caſks Linſeed-Oil,
2 caſes Cantharides,
ALSO
30 caſks firſt quality Cheeſe.

JOHN G. LADD.

Jan. 9. dtf

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, who is an excellent houſe ſervant, with her two Children the one male, the other female.

Enquire of the Printer.

January 16.

From the National Intelligencer.

FURTHER EXTRACTS

From an examination of the BRITISH DOCTRINE, *which subjects to capture a neutral trade not open in time of peace.*

TREATIES.

In July sixteen hundred and sixty seven a treaty was concluded with the United Provinces, of which article three provisionally adopts certain articles from the treaty of Breda, between the United Provinces and France, on the subject of maratime commerce; until a fuller treaty could be perfected between the parties. The articles adopted in relation to the trade between the subjects of one of the parties, and the enemies of the other, declare that the trade shall extend, without impediment, to all articles not contraband, and to all places not besieged or blockaded.

In February sixteen hundred and sixty seven – eight, the same parties then under a perpetual defensive alliance by virtue of a treaty of 21st July, sixteen hundred and sixty seven, and in a league moreover with Sweden by the triple league of sixteen hundred and sixty eight, resumed the subject of maratime and commercial affairs, and repeated in the 1st article of their treaty, the precise stipulations adopted provisionally from the treaties between France and the United Provinces.

A treaty with Denmark in 1669, stipulates that they may trade each with the enemies, of the other in all articles not contraband and to all places not blockaded, without any other exceptions.

On the 11th July sixteen hundred and seventy, another treaty of *alliance* was concluded with Denmark, the sixteenth article of which declares that "Neither of the parties shall be impeded in furnishing to the enemies of the other any merchandises whatever, excepting only articles of contraband, as described in the treaty, and ports and places beseiged by the other."

It is worthy of notice in this treaty, and the remark is applicable to others that the 5th article having stipulated a right mutually to trade, in the kingdoms, provinces, marts, towns, ports and rivers of each other, it was immediately provided in the next article that, *prohibited* ports and colonies should be excepted.

If it had been conceived that such ports or colonies of enemies were not to be traded with, under the general right to trade with enemies, acknowledged in the sixteenth article, it is manifest that they would have been as carefully excepted in this as in the other case, out of the meaning of general terms equally comprehending them. This treaty proves that as early as sixteen hundred and seventy, colonies began to fall under attention in making treaties.

In a marine treaty of December 1, 1674, with the United Provinces, stating in the title that it was

"To be observed, throughout all and "every of the countries and ports of the "world by sea and land," it is stipulated again in article 1, to be "lawful for all and every the subjects of the most serene and mighty prince, the king of Great Britain, with all freedom and safety to sail, trade, and exercise any manner of traffic in all those kingdoms, countries, and estates, which are or any time hereafter shall be in peace, amity, or neutrality with his said majesty; so that they shall not be any ways hindered or molested in their navigation or trade, by the military forces nor by the ships of war, or any kind of vessels whatsoever belonging either to the high and mighty states general of the United Netherlands, or to their subjects, upon occasion or pretence of any hostility or difference which now is or shall hereafter happen between the said lords the states general, and any princes or people whatsoever, in peace, amity or neutrality with his said majesty;"——and so reciprocally.

ART. II. "Nor shall this freedom of navigation and commerce be infringed by occasion or cause of any war, in any kind of merchandises, but shall extend to all commodities which may be carried in time of peace, those only excepted which follow in the next article, and are comprehended in the name of contraband."

ART. III. enumerates the articles of contraband.

ART. IV. contains a negative list, which with *all* other articles not expressly included in the list of contraband, may be *freely* transported and carried to *places under the obedience of enemies*, except only towns or places besieged, environed, or invested.

This recital has been made the more minute, because it is necessary, in order to understand the whole force of the explanatory declaration between the parties bearing the same date; a document so peculiarly important in the present discussion, that its contents will be recited with equal exactness.

This document, after stating "that some difficulty had arisen concerning the interpretation of certain articles, as well in the treaty marine concluded this first day of December, 1674, as in that which was concluded the 17th February, 1667—8 between his majesty of Great Britain on the one part, and the states general, &c. on the other part," proceeds to state, "that sir William Temple, &c. on one part, with eight commissioners on the other, have declared, and do by these presents declare, that the true meaning and intention of the said article is, and ought to be, that ships and vessels belonging to the subjects of either of the parties, can and might, from the time that the said articles were concluded, not only pass, traffic and trade, from a neutral port or place, to a place in enmity with the other party, or from a place in enmity to a neutral place, but also from a port or place in enmity to a port or place in enmity with the other party, whether the said places belong to one and the same prince or state, or to several princes or states, with whom the other party is in war. And we declare this is the true and genuine sense and meaning of the said articles; pursuant whereunto we understand that the said articles are to be observed and executed on all occasions, on the part of his said majesty, and the said states general, and their respective subjects; yet so that this declaration shall not be alledged by either party for matters which happened before the conclusion of the late peace in the month of February, 1673 – 4.

Prior to the peace, neither of them could claim the rights of neutrality against the other.

This declaratory stipulation has been said to be peculiarly important. It is so for several reasons.

1st. Because it determines the right of the neutral party, so far as may depend on the belligerent party, to trade not only between its own ports and those of the enemies of the belligerent party, without any exception of colonies, but between any other neutral port and enemies ports, without exception of colonial ports of the enemy; and moreover not only between the ports, colonial as well as others, of one enemy and another enemy, but between the different ports of the same enemy; and consequently between one port and another of the principal country; between these and the ports of its colonies; between the ports of one colony and another, and even to carry on the coasting trade of any particular colony.

2d. Because it fixes the meaning not only of the articles in the two specified treaties; but has the same effect on all other stipulations by Great Britain expressed in the same on equivalent terms; one or other of which are used in most, if not in all her treaties on this subject.

3d. Because it made a part of the treaties explained, that free ships should make free goods; and consequently, the coasting and colonial trade, when combined with that neutral advantage, was the less likely to be acknowledged, if not considered as clearly belonging to the neutral party.

4th. Because the explanatory article was the result of the *solicitation* of England *herself*, and se actually claimed and enjoyed the benefit of the article, she being at the time in peace, and the Dutch in war with France.

In the treaty with France, February 24, 1677, article 1, 2, and 3, import that each party may trade freely with the enemies of the other, with the same merchandise as in time of peace, contraband goods only excepted, and that all merchandises not contraband, "are free to be carried from any port in neutrality, to the port of an enemy, and from one port of an enemy to another; towns besieged, blocked up or invested, only excepted."

In 1689, England entered into the convention with Holland, prohibiting ALL neutral commerce with France, then the enemy of both.——In consequence of the counter treaty of Sweden and Denmark, for defending their neutral rights against this violent measure, satisfaction was made according to Vattel, for the ships taken from them; without the slightest evidence, as far as can be traced, that any attempt was made by either of the belligerent parties, to introduce the distinction between such part of the trade interrupted, as might not have been allowed before the war, and as was therefore unlawful, and such part as having been allowed before the war might not lawfully be subject to capture.

We are now arrived at the treaties of Utrecht, an epoch so important in the history of Europe, and so essentially influencing the conventional law of nations, on the subject of neutral commerce.

The treaty of navigation and commerce, March 31, 1713, between Great Britain and France, article xvii. imports that all the subjects of each party shall sail with their ships with all manner of liberty & security, no distinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandizes laden, thereon, from any port, to the places of those who now are or shall hereafter be, of enmity with the Queen of Great Britain and the christian king," and "to trade with the same liberty and security from the places, ports and havens of those who are enemies of both or either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, not only directly from the places of the enemy aforementioned to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy, to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of the same prince or under several."

Art. XVIII. "This liberty of navigation and commerce, shall extend to all kind of merchandizes, excepting those only which follow in the next article, and which are specified by the name of contraband."

Art. XIX. gives a list of contraband which is limited to warlike instruments.

Art. XX. specifies others, many of which are in other treaties on the list of contraband, declaring that these with all other goods, not in the list of contraband in the preceding article may be carried and transported in the freest manner by the subjects of both confederates, even to places belonging to an enemy, such towns or places being only excepted as are at that time besieged, blocked up round about, or invested.

Could the principle maintained against Great Britain be more clearly laid down, or more strongly fortified by her sanction?

To give to this example the complete effect which it ought to have, several remarks are proper.

In the first place on comparing the description given by the free trade which might be carried on between the neutral party, and an enemy of the other party with the description of the free trade allowed between the parties themselves, by the 1st article of the treaty, it appears that in order to except the colonial trade in the latter case, the freedom stipulated in article I. is expressly limited to Europe.

The terms are, "that there shall be a reciprocal and entirely perfect liberty of navigation and commerce between the subjects on each part, through all and every the kingdoms, states, and dominions of their royal majesties in Europe." in the stipulation relating to the neutral commerce of either with the enemy of the other (who, if a maratime enemy, could not fail to possess colonies out of Europe) the terms are, "that all merchandizes, not contraband, may be carried in the freest manner to places belonging to an enemy, such towns or places only being excepted, as are at that time besieged, or blockaded, &c," without any limitation to Europe, or exception of colonies any where. It is obvious, that the terms here used comprehend all colonies, as much as the terms in the first article would have done, if colonies had not been excepted by limiting the freedom of trade to places "in Europe;" and consequently that if any distinction between the colonial and other places of an enemy, had been contemplated in the neural trade of either party with him, as it was contemplated between the colonies and European possessions of the parties, in their commerce to be carried on between themselves, the distinction would have been expressed in the latter case, as it was in the former; and not being so expressed, the trade in the latter case was to be free to the colonies, as would have been in the former, if the colonies had not been excepted by the limitation of the trade of Europe.

Secondly. But the treaty not content with this necessary construction, in favor of a neutral commerce with the colonies of an enemy, proceeds, in conformity to the example in the declaratory convention between England and Holland in 1674, explicitly to declare the freedom of the neutral party, to trade not only from *any port*, to the places of an enemy, and from the places of an enemy to neutral places, but also from *one place to another place* belonging to an enemy, whether the places he under the same or different sovereigns. Here both the coasting trade and the colonial trade, which, in relation to the parent country, is in the nature of a coasting trade, are both placed on the same footing with every other branch of commerce between neutral and belligerent parties, although it must have been well known, that both those branches are generally shut to foreigners in time of peace, and if opened at all, would be opened in time of war, and for the most part, on account of the war.

Thirdly. It is well known, that this particular treaty underwent great opposition and discussion, both without and within the British parliament; and that it was for some time under a legislative negative. Yet it does not appear, either from the public debates, or from the discussions of the press, as far as there has been an opportunity of consulting them, that the difficulty arose in the least from this part of the treaty. The contest seems to have turned wholly on other parts, and principally on the regulations of the immediate commerce between the two nations. This part of the treaty may be considered, therefore, as having received the complete sanction of Great Britain. Had it indeed been otherwise, the repeated sanctions given to it on subsequent occasions, would preclude her from making the least use of any repugnance shewn to it on this.

On the 28th November, 1713, a treaty of peace and another of commerce and navigation, were concluded at Utrecht with Spain, renewing and inserting the treaty of May 13th, 1667, the 21st and 26th articles of which have been seen to coincide with the rules of neutral commerce, established by the treaty of Utrecht, between Great Britain and France.

Genoa and Venice were comprehended in the treaty of Utrecht, between Great Britain and Spain.

The above treaty of 1713, was confirmed by article 12, of a treaty of December 3, 1715, between Great Britain and Spain.

From the above date to the treaty of 1748, at Aix la Chapelle, the following treaties between England and other powers took place; in each of which, the principles established by her treaties at Utrecht are reiterated:

With Sweden, January 21, 1720, article 18.

With Spain, June 13, 1721, article 2—confirming the treaty of 1667 and 1713.

With France and Spain, November 9, 1729, article 1; renewing all treaties of peace, of friendship and of commerce, and consequently those of Utrecht.

With the emperor of Germany and the United Netherlands, March 16, 1731, article 1; renewing all former treaties of peace, friendship and alliance.

With Russia, December 2, 1734; stipulating in article 2, a free trade between either party and the enemy of the other, in all articles except munitions of war; and consequently articles permitted after, tho' not permitted before the war.

With Spain (a convention) January 14, 1739, article 1; reiterating among former treaties, those of 1667 and 1713, above cited.

The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, concluded in 1748, forms another memorable epoch in the political system of Europe. The immediate parties to it were Great Britain, France and the United Provinces.

The 3d article of this treaty renews and confirms, among others, *the treaties of Utrecht*.

This treaty was acceded to by Spain, Austria, Sardinia, Genoa, and Mobena.

In 1763, in the treaty between Great Britain, France and Spain, to which Portugal acceded, the firſt article expreſsly renews and confirms, among other treaties, the treaties of peace and *commerce* at Utrecht.

The treaty with Ruſſia in 1766, article ten, ſtipulates a free trade between either party, being neutral, and an enemy of the other, with the ſole exception of militaty ſtores, and places actually blockaded.

In a convention with Denmark, July 4, 1780, explanatory of a liſt of contraband ſettled in a former treaty, it is expreſsly determined that merchandize not contraband, may be tranſported to *places* in poſſeſſion of enemies, without any other exception than thoſe beſieged or blockaded.

The treaty of peace in 1783 with France, by article eleven, renews and confirms, among others, the treaties of Weſtphalia in 1648, of Utrecht in 1713, of Aix la Chapelle in 1748, and of Paris, 1763; in all of which the neutral right, now denied by Great Britain, was formally ſanctioned by her ſtipulations.

In her treaty of the ſame date, with Spain, the ſame confirmation is repeated.

In the treaty of commerce again with France, in 1786, deliberately undertaken in purſuance of article eighteen of the treaty of 1783, the articles above recited from the treaty of Utrecht are inſerted word for word; and thus received anew the moſt deliberate and formal ſanction—Chalm. vol. 1, p. 350.

It may be here again remarked, that although this treaty underwent the moſt violent oppoſition in Great-Britain, it does not appear that the op-
poſition was at all directed againſt the ar
the ſubject of neutral commerce.
The treaty of 1786 was explained a
in ſeveral particulars, by a convention
date Auguſt 31, 1787; without any
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(*To be continued.*)

BY THIS DAY's MAI

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.

Late Foreign Intelliger

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The lateness of the hour we recei
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next publication.

[*Ameri*

LONDON, De

We on Saturday laid before our
the distressing intelligence receive
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from the Dutch Admiral Kirkhert

Brutus, Nov. 4,

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of Vienna, has been received by
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the Tyrol, should continue in the h
the French.——The arch duke Ch
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detailed account is every moment ex
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LIVRES.

KIRKHE

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news on the 25th at the Texel, it mu
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If it did, it is impossible to account
circumstance of its not being inse
the official paper of the next day,
account from Vienna are date
11th ult. At that time it was know

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branch of commerce between
belligerent parties, although it
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generally shut to foreigners in
ce, and if opened at all, would
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It is well known, that this
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h parliament; and that it was
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not appear, either from the pub
or from the discussions of the
as there has been an opportu
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and France.

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Great Britain and Spain.
bove date to the treaty of
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en, January 21, 1720, arti-

, June 13, 1721, article 2—
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before the war.
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The treaty of 1786 was explained and altered in ſeveral particulars, by a convention bearing date Auguſt 31, 1787; without any appearance of diſſatisfaction, on either ſide, with the articles on neutral commerce.

In the negociations at Liſle, in 1797, it was propoſed on the part of Great Britain, by her ambaſſador, lord Malmsbury, to inſert, as heretofore uſual in the articles of peace, a confirmation of the treaties of Utrecht, Aix la Chapelle, &c. which was oppoſed by the French negociators, for reaſons foreign to the articles of thoſe treaties in queſtion.

On this occaſion, lord Malmsbury, in urging the propoſed inſertion, obſerved, "that *thoſe treaties had become the law of nations*, and that if they were omitted it might produce confuſion." This fact is atteſted by the negociations, as publiſhed by the Britiſh government.

(*To be continued.*)

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

Captain Pierce of the ship Harriot, arrived last evening from Batavia, politely furnished us at a late hour, through the hands of an obliging commercial friend, with the London Sun of the 2d December, put in his possession by the captain of the British Barbadoes packet, Windsor Castle, which he spoke on his passage...Containing the following highly important statement of the *Signing of a seperate treaty between the Emperors of France and Austria, under the walls of Vienna.*

The lateness of the hour we received the paper, has obliged us to confine our extracts to the annexed articles until our next publication.

[*American.*]

LONDON, Dec. 2

We on Saturday laid before our readers the distressing intelligence received from Holland, of the signature of a treaty of peace between the emperor of Germany and the French, the following is the letter from the Dutch Admiral Kirkhert:

Brutus, Nov. 4, 1805.

Rear Admiral Kirkhert, has the honor to inform the commander of any of his Britannic majesty's ships which are on the coast of Holland, that the important intelligence of peace having been signed between his majesty the emperor of the French and the emperor of Germany, under the walls of Vienna, has been received by an extraordinary Courier; and that the conditions were so settled, that until the ratification of the treaty Venice and the whole of the Tyrol, should continue in the hands of the French.——The arch duke Charles is dead with chagrin and fatigue. A more detailed account is every moment expected of the conditions of the treaty, among which it is said there is an article stating that the government of *Austria* is to pay to the emperor of the French FORTY MILLIONS OF LIVRES.

KIRKHERT.

Upon these facts communicated in this letter, we shall suspend our observations until they are confirmed by more authentic intelligence. There are some circumstances relative to this, which tend to excite suspicion. We have received the Batavian State Gazette of the twentyfifth ultimo, which is the same day that the Dutch admirals letter is dated. That paper does not say one word upon the subject of a peace having been concluded, but it is certainly possible that the extraordinary courier, mentioned in admiral Kikhert's letter might have arrived after the paper was put to press. It is however extremely improbable that the intelligence should have arrived at the Texel before it reached the Hague.

If an extraordinary courier had been dispatched with the news of a treaty of peace having been signed, he would naturally have gone in the first instance to the Hague, as the seat of government, and not to the Texel. The distance between the Hague and the Texel is something more than sixty miles, therefore if the dispatches did not arrive at the Hague till the 24th it is hardly possible they could have reached admiral Kikhert on the same day, at the distance as we have already stated, of above sixty miles, and a part of the journey to be performed by water. To have enabled admiral Kikhert to receive the news on the 25th at the Texel, it must have reached the Hague on the 24th at night and if it did, it is impossible to account for the circumstance of its not being inserted in the official paper of the next day. The last account from Vienna are dated the 11th ult. At that time it was known that that capital must fall into the power of the enemy, and yet they state the Emperor's positive determination not to make peace; it is therefore difficult to conceive what could induce him so suddenly to consent to so disgraceful a peace. But what affords still stronger grounds for doubt upon this subject is, that letters have been received in town this morning from the Hague, dated the 28th ult. which are perfectly silent upon the subject of a peace having been signed.

Last night we received some additional Paris papers, though not of a later date than those we had previously received.—They confirm, however, what we stated a short time since respecting the failure of some of the principal Banking Houses of Paris. The following allusion is made to the subject in one of the French papers:

"We are assured that the creditors of the house of Recamier having had a meeting in consequence of the failure of their bank, in order to examine into the state of affairs, expected from its immense opulence, that they should have found the dowry of Madame Recamier set down at several millions French. It was not, therefore, without some astonishment, that they heard it declared that her dowry was only 80 000 livers, and that Madame Recamier had given it up to the creditors of her husband; such a conduct calls for no comment; it gives rise, at the same time, to many reflections."

It is also stated, that the houses of Grandin, Carsanac, and Co; Deville and Co.; F. Le Morne and Co.; Aubrey and Co.; and various others of equal credit and consideration, have likewise been obliged to stop payment. These events have occasioned the greatest alarm and confusion, and are attributed to the measures adopted by the Emperor, which have drawn away all the specie, and deprived the Bankers of the means of fulfilling their engagements.

In the same papers it is mentioned, that the terms which are now supposed to form the basis of the separate treaty between Austria and France, were brought to the head quarters of Bonaparte by the Austrian General Count Ginlay. On this subject the following observations are made in one of the Paris Journals.

"But what kind of peace could Austria expect, when she no longer possesses what might be offered to disarm the Conqueror? The Venetian States and the Tyrol had been objects of negociation; indeed one of these countries might, a few weeks since, have been accepted as a guarantee; but as now both are reduced by our victorious arms, the heart of the Austrian monarchy is laid bare to our mercy. Under such disasterous circumstances, there is no room for negociation; the will and humanity of the Conqueror must be submitted to."

The St Petersburg Gazettee contains an important article, from which it would appear that a complete understanding with respect to the objects and conduct of the war, had been established between the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia, a circumstance which renders the intelligence of a seperate treaty entered into by Austria still more inexplicable.

The details contained in the foreign papers become comparatively of little importance, until we are enabled to ascertain with certainty the truth or falsehood of the intelligence communicated by admiral Kikhert. A few hours will probably decide upon this important point, or at least put us in possession of some further particulars relative to this subject.

The earl of Harrington, on Thursday last, kissed hands at Windsor, on receiving his majesty's appointment to go on a special embassy to the court of Vienna, on which his lordship was to have departed yesterday; but we believe this mission has been countermanded in consequence of the last disastrous advices received from the continent.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of science in London, to his correspondent in New York, dated Aug. 1, 1805.

"Since my last letter the Horticultural society has been fully established and from the important views it imposes, will probably prove an useful institution.

In imitation of the Royal Institute of Westminster, which was upon the plan of the National Institute of France, one has commenced in the city of London. Towards carrying it into execution, seventy five thousand pounds were subscribed in twenty four hours; had the subscription been open a few hours longer, one hundred thousand pounds, would have been raised. Some who were discontented have begun another upon a less extensive scale, and it seem likely to succeed. As I thought that both were useful I have subscribed to each—There is another begun in Westminster upon the highest scale called the British and Irish, to promote arts and science in a national and extensive manner; so that at the same time that we are a fighting nation,—we have become a philosophic one. I wish the latter may soften the asperity, and shorten the duration of the former.

The exertions of this nation are astonishing. In the midst of an expensive war, two docks have been excavated, one at the expence of one million, the other of one million and a half. The subscriptions were raised in a few hours, and the shares pay ten per cent. profit.

Still more surprising it is, that there should be, at the same, a national debt of 500 millions, which in reality is so much superfluous wealth. Some years ago Mr. Pitt began a sinking fund after a plan of Dr. Price's to pay off the national debt. It has liquidated 70 millions, and now proceeds at the rate of 6 million a year; but a time cannot be far distant when another act of parliament must be passed to stop its progress; for as the national debt is merely superfluous stock or wealth, beyond the demands of commerce, manufactures, and agriculture, were it paid off it must be lent to another nation, or laid by as dead capital. It may be asked who is to pay the interest of the national debt? Ultimately those who lent the principal, and they can well afford it. The wealth of this country is about 4000 millions, and a debt under 500 millions would be ruinous to the country. By this immense wealth national debt, or deposit of monied men, government could raise 20 or 30 millions sterling in 24 hours.

Pray what societies have you at New-York? Have you not a natural history society? Have you one for promoting manufactures, arts and commerce? Is the society for the recovery of drowned persons well supported?——All these particularly seem to claim your patronage, and might be established under no great pressure of expense. If you have any statistical history or account of New York, I should be glad to peruse it. I possess already the valuable works of my friend Dr. Morse; I have Belknap's Massachusetts, and Ramsay's Carolina, but no distinct work on N. York."

Among ſome papers recently laid before the Senate of Maſſachuſetts, was the following original meſſage to the Governor, in the hand writing of one of the Stockbridge Indians, viz.

"FATHER ATTEND.

"We feel very thankful to that great, good SPIRIT by whoſe goodneſs we are enabled to talk with our Father the Governor, and lay before him, that cauſed our tears to run down our cheeks.

"That friendſhip which ſubſiſted between your Forefathers and ours for a great length of time without any interruption or ſchiſm, gives a hope that your friendſhip with ours is in the ſame parallel. Although we muſt confeſs at once that our friendſhip with you has been neglected in ſome meaſures, but we hope no way obliterated.

"We the delegates of the Maubbekunuk nation are to lay before the Legiſlators of this State, a petition for redreſs. The great, good Spirit, and the unceaſing efforts of our Rev. Father (Mr. Sargeent) with our Chiefs to introduce literature and chriſtian religion among our weſtern brethren, have at the laſt, got their conſent to receive an Engliſh ſchooling."

The Paradoxical Reel.

The grandſire with the grandam firſt the reel
began,
Two fathers, and two mothers followed on,
Two brothers and two ſiſters join'd the dance,
Two huſbands with their wives did then advance,
Two uncles and an aunt the next appear,
With two ſons and a daughter in their rear,
Two couſins with a nephew and a niece,
And one young grand ſon cloſe the fancy peice.
Soon as the dance was through, they counted
o'er,
And five were all the perſons on the floor.
Now I would aſk, how hymen could contrive,
To make this number count full twenty five!

ENIGMATIST.

EXPLANATION.

A gentleman married a widow, who had a daughter. Afterwards his brother, a widower, who had a ſon, married the daughter. From theſe five the foregoing relations are made out.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3.

Arrived last night, schr. Antelope, Edwards, 22 days from Cape Francois. The Antelope sprung her foremast the 2d day after leaving the Cape; she then put away for New Providence; after running two days, the wind headed her, when captain E. determined to stand for the Chesapeake, and got sounding fifteen days ago. The ship Three Sisters, and schr. ——, Skelly, from Philadelphia, had arrived at Port-au-Prince. The sch'r Juliet, from Port-de-Paix. There were 3 or 4 ships standing in for the Cape on Friday, when the Antelope came in. Passed the schr. Dorchester in the Bay bound in.

Arrived brig Three Brothers, Fitch, 25 days from St. Pierres, (Mart.) Left brig Phœbe, Abrams, for Baltimore, to sail 2nd Feb. brig Martha and Mary, of do. arrived 2 days before; schr. Experiment, Cotton, of do. and a number of others not recollected. The brig Superior sailed for Philadelphia, the day before. Jan. 15, lat. 24, 40, long. 62, spoke schr. Columbia from Martinique for Boston, had touched at St. Thomas for ballast.

Also, schr. Mary, Chewit, 16 days from Havanna. January 24, lat. 30, long. 62, spoke schr. Felicity, Felty, from Havanna for Baltimore. Left schr. Enterprize, Georghagan, of Baltimore, to sail 2d Feb.

Arrived below, ship Harriot, Pearce, from Batavia. Left there, Oct. 9, ship Augusta, Mezick, of Balt. just arrived; Montezuma, Ausley, Philad. to sail 18th Oct. snow Nancy, Shearman, Balt. in 2 days; Liberty, Vickery, Philadelphia, expected to sail 25th; Print, Dixey, just arrived, to sail in two days for Manilla; Bengal, Donaldson, for China, in ten days; George-town, Ropes, Salem, 1st Dec. Belle Savage, Ockington, Boston, 10th November Prudent, Ford, do. 15th; Thames, Perry, New-York, 20 days; Samuel Elam, Champlin, do. 15 days. Jan 6, lat. 15, 30, long. 50, 20. spoke British Packet Windsor Castle, 26 days from Falmouth, Eng. for Barbados. Jan. 18, lat. 30, 30, long 70, 14, brig Charlotte, from Philadeladelphia for Guadaloupe, in a very leaky condition.

The ship Roboreus, Yearly, from St. Thomas is in the bay.

JUST LANDED,

From the Schooner Sampson, and for Sale

by

Waſhington Peirce;

Apply at Col. Ramſay's Compting Room:

A few hogſheads very nice retailing Moloſſes.
30 quintals Cod Fiſh.
15 barrels Cherry Rum.
No. 1 Beef.
Forty double Pole Axes.
February 6. eo3t

Fairfax County, Virginia.

WAS committed to the jail of this county, as a runaway on the 30th of November laſt, a Negro man who calls himſelf MARK THOMAS, about forty five or fifty years old, about five feet ten inches high and ſtout built. The ſaid Negro ſays that he is a native of St. Jago, and that he came into this country with the French at the time of the ſiege of Little York—and that after quitting the French, he entered into the employ of Minnion Wiſe and Thomas White, with whom he learned the ſtone-maſon's trade, on Rappahannock, near Port Royal, he then went into the employment of Pope Williams and Charles Williams, and went with them to build a mill on Gooſe creek for Joſeph Jeffries, and from there to a place called Pigeon Hill, in Pennſylvania, and that he has worked at Millwood and many other places in the country. He has with him a variety of cloathing, amongſt which are a blue broadcloath coat, a pair of black velvet breeches, corduroy pantaloons, a callico jacket, and a good great coat. The owner if any is requeſted to come prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law, by

Daniel Bradley, Jailor.

February 6. 1aw8t

Fairfax County, Virginia.

WAS committed to the Jail of ſaid county as a runaway, on the 22d day of November, 1805, a Negro man who calls himſelf BEVERLY JAMES, and that he was bought out of Mr. Carter Braxton's eſtate in King William county, Virginia, by Mr. James Ham, and carried by him to the city of New York, and left by him in the ſervice of Mr. William Roe, until he came of age, after which he was liberated and returned to the city of Richmond, where he was put in jail as a runaway and then ſold for his jail fees to a Mr. Brown, with whom he ſerved his time out, a few miles from the town. He is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high and ſtout built—his clothing is a pair of leaden colored breeches and a round jacket and cap, all much worn and defaced. The owner, (if any) is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away; or he will be dealt with as the law directs, by

Daniel Bradley, jailor,

For JAMES WAUGH, *Sheriff F. C.*

January 22. [Feb. 6] 1aw8t

CASH, and the higheſt price, will be given for Clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

Diſtrict of Columbia, to wit:

WHEREAS *William Reed* hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the hon. Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the aſſiſtant judges of the circuit court of the diſtrict of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congreſs for the relief of inſolvent debtors, within the diſtrict aforeſaid, and has ſtated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail bounds of Alexandria county at the ſuit of Samuel Cooper, (uſe of George Lucke) and being unable to diſcharge the ſaid claim with others againſt him, has offered to deliver up to the uſe of his creditors, all his property, real, perſonal, or mixed: *Notice is therefore given* to the creditors of the ſaid William Reed, that on Friday the 7th inſt. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the court-houſe in Alexandria, the oath of an inſolvent debtor will be adminiſtered to the ſaid William Reed, and a truſtee appointed agreeable to the ſaid act of Congreſs, unleſs cauſe be then and there ſhewn to the contrary.

By order of the hon. Nicholas Fitzhugh, aſſiſtant judge of the circuit court of the diſtrict of Columbia, this 3d day of February, 1806.

G. Deneale, c. c.

February 3. d

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and ſecuring in jail, a young mulatto man ſlave, named ANDREW. He was hired by me laſt year to Mr. Joſeph Thomas, who keeps the middle ferry oppoſite to Alexandria, and abſconded from that place about the latter end of Auguſt laſt. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, luſty and well made, has ſhort curled hair, and is frequently ſubject to have ſeveral large pimples in his face. He is reckoned to be a ſenſible fellow, of an eaſy agreeable addreſs for a man in his low ſphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me ſince his elopement, I ſuſpect he has had the addreſs to ſhip himſelf as a freeman on board ſome veſſel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and ſecures him in any jail, ſhall receive from me the above reward, as ſoon as due information thereof is given to me or to Doctor *N. P. Cauſin*, at Port Tobacco.

G. B. Cauſin.

Maryland, Charles County, January 17. } [Feb. 3.] 2aw

TO BE LET,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

MOUNT-EAGLE,

The beautiful COUNTRY-SEAT of the late Lord *Fairfax*—containing

ABOUT two hundred and twenty nine and an half acres of Land, bounded on one ſide by Hunting-Creek. Upon the premiſes there is every neceſſary convenience requiſite for the accommodation of a genteel family, viz. Manſion-Houſe, Kitchen, Laundry, Smoke-Houſe, Stable and Carriage-Houſe, a good Garden encloſed, &c. Poſſeſſing all the advantages of a moſt diverſified and extenſive proſpect, healthineſs of ſituation and proximity to Alexandria; it muſt be conſidered as one of the moſt deſirable places of reſidence in this part of the country.—Apply to *William Herbert*, Eſq. of this town, or to the Subſcriber near Patuxent iron-works, Prince George's county, Maryland.

John Carlyle Herbert.

January 16. 1aw

NOTICE,

TO thoſe who are indebted to the ſubſcriber on account of the concern of *Powell* and *Denney*, as well as *Denney* and *Powell*, that all who do not pay off their notes or accounts or give their bonds with ſecurity, on or before the firſt day of May next, their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney indiſcriminately.

Mr. LEVEN POWELL, jun. of Middleburg, is authoriſed to ſettle and receive the debts due on account of that concern, ſhould any apply there in preference to the ſubſcriber in this place.

Edmund Denney.

January 30. 1aw

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber (living in Loudon county, Virginia) about the 7th of October, 1805, a Negro Woman by the name of CHARLOTTE, a low and well ſet wench, about the age of 24 years, has large white and full eyes and very thick lips, with a mouth of vaſt capacity; but, what I ſuppoſe to be the moſt remarkable, and by which ſhe may be eaſily known, is a large bare place on the back part of her head. I deem it unneceſſary to mention her clothing, as the length of time which ſhe has been abſent has given her an opportunity of changing them.

I will give the above reward to any perſon or perſons, who will either deliver her to me, or confine her in any goal, ſo that I get her again, and all reaſonable charges I will alſo pay.

Nicholas Grimes,

Near Mr. Wm. Hummer's Tavern.

January 27. 1aw3t§

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

Two boxes Iriſh Linen—*real Coleraines*.

50 barrels prime Pork.

WM. HODGSON.

November 28. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And for SALE, *by* ROBERT GRAY, *Bookſeller*,

An Examination of the Britiſh Doctrine, which ſubjects to Capture a Neutral Trade, not open in time of Peace.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

February 1.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber offers the plantation whereon he now lives on the head of Difficult Run, in Fairfax County, and about a mile and a half from Fairfax Court Houſe, containing 125 acres, the plantation is in good repair as to fencing and buildings, an apple orchard of one hundred and fifty bearing apple trees with other fruit trees, about half the land is cleared, and the balance well timbered particularly with rail timber.——The terms will be made known by the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, and the land ſhown to any perſon inclined to purchaſe.

Thomas Smith.

January 28. 1aw3*

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, held in the city of Richmond, the 5th of October 1805.

THE Subſcribers will expoſe to SALE to the higheſt bidder, on the firſt Monday in March next, being Prince William court day, at *George William's Tavern*, in the town of Dumfries at three o'clock, on a credit of ſix months; A TRACT OF LAND in the ſaid county of Prince William, diſtant from the town of Dumfries thereunto ſix miles, laying on the eaſt ſide of the main mountain road, bounded thereby, and includes Powell's run. It is ſaid to contain ſix hundred and eighty five acres, with ſeveral tenements thereon, and is a part of the tract, of JOHN BERRYMAN, *deceaſed*, which was by him conveyed to RICHARD GRAHAM, and is now decreed to be ſold to ſatisfy a Mortgage thereon, if the money be not paid by the twenty fifth day of next month.

Alexander Henderson.
John Gibſon,
John Linton.

Dumfries, November 21. (Dec. 28.) 1aw8w

TO RENT,

The Dwelling HOUSE at preſent occupied by William Sanford—The houſe is a commodious and handſomely ſituated, with every neceſſary out houſe, and has a handſome garden in high cultivation. Apply to

Mr. Thomas Preſton, or
Thomas Sanford.

October 25. d6t.eo

Centreville Academy.

ON the 2d day of January next, an ACADEMY will be opened in this place for the reception of Students, under the direction of the Reverend Mr. SNYDER, aſſiſted by one or more Uſhers.

This Gentleman has conducted different Academies for the ſpace of ſeveral years paſt, with great credit: his deportment is conſonant to his ſtation, and to the accompliſhments of a ſcholar he adds the happy facility of exciting in his pupils the ſymptoms of literary genius, and to cultivate their mental improvements.

In this inſtitution will be taught the Latin and Greek Languages: the Engliſh language grammatically: Geography, Hiſtory, Elocution; the various branches of the Mathematics; Writing; Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

There are few places in our country more advantageouſly ſituated for an inſtitution of this nature, than this—Its ſituation is very elevated and the air ſalubrious; and in the centre of a remarkably healthy neighborhood; the neceſſaries of life are cheap and may eaſily be procured. The ſtricteſt attention will be paid to the morals of the Students both in and out of ſchool.

The terms of tuition will be; for the Latin and Greek languages, including Geography, &c. 25 dollars; for the Mathematics 20 dollars; Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, 14 dollars per annum, paid quarterly in advance. A ſmall contribution will be required from each pupil for the purchaſe of fire wood.

Centreville, Dec. 14. 2aw3m

FOR SALE,

A valuable NEGRO MAN,

About 35 years of age. Apply to the Printer.

November 29. eo.

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,

(*Price one Dollar.*)

A new edition with modern improvements on the

ART OF COOKERY,

MADE PLAIN AND EASY

By MRS. GLASS.

1ſt. Containing directions how to roaſt, boil and dreſs to perfection, every thing neceſſary to be ſent up to table.

2d. Directions for Soups, Broths, Puddings, Pies Gravies, Sauces, Haſhes, Fricaſſees, Ragouts, Pickling, Cakes, Jellies, Preſerving, &c. &c. With a modern bill of fare for every month in the year.

There is no work on this ſubject more complete than the above. It is alſo the moſt modern as the Edition from which this was taken, was publiſhed in London, May 1804, and contains all the improvements in the art up to that time, leaving out many ſuperfluous diſhes, and ſubſtituting others more uſeful.

December 20. d

Valuable Lands and Negroes,

FOR SALE.

THE Subſcriber deſirous of diſpoſing of his diſtant property, ſo as to bring his affairs more within his reach and management, offers for ſale the following lands and negroes, at prices ſo reduced as to claim the attention of perſons wiſhing to inveſt money in ſuch property, viz.

CHATHAM, that elegant and highly improved ſeat on the banks of the Rappahannock River, directly oppoſite the town of Fredericksburg, containing about eleven hundred acres, four hundred of which are in wood, and valuable timber, the reſt in cultivation, and pleaſure grounds—The land in tillage is level, a conſiderable part of it has been highly manured, and the whole of it well adapted to the culture of graſs, ſmall grain, and Indian corn, as the crop now growing will atteſt. The houſe and offices are of brick, and on a large and handſome ſcale, with a garden in front containing four acres, laid off with taſte and well planted with the choiceſt fruit trees, now in full bearing, and ornamented with foreſt trees and ſhrubs of almoſt every deſcription.——There is on the eſtate adjoining the river, a griſt-mill built of free ſtone, containing the modern machinery and two pair of ſtones, one of them French Burrs—It commands a large country cuſtom, is well ſituated for merchant buſineſs, and has rented for five hundred dollars per annum excluſive of all the grain of the farm hopper free, which is equal to three hundred dollars more,—There are all neceſſary out houſes, for either convenience or luxury, ſuch as ice-houſe, ſpring-houſe, barn, ſtable, offices, &c. &c. With all theſe advantages and expenſive improvements, this property is offered at a price which the *lands alone* ought to command. There are alſo ſome valuable fiſheries, and quarries of free ſtone on this eſtate.

Alſo, a tract of land generally called Clark's, about two miles below Chatham, on the north bank of the Rappahannock river, and within view of the town of Fredericksburgh, containing upwards of four hundred acres. About one hundred and twenty acres of this tract is Rappahannock river bottom in cultivation, and is well adapted to Indian corn, ſmall grain, &c. the reſidue is in wood, ſurrounding a height, which furniſhes a beautiful ſcite for building.

Alſo, a tract of land in Stafford county, adjoining Stafford court houſe, containing upwards of twelve hundred acres. This is good farming land, and has ſeveral tenants on it.

Alſo, a tract of land in Weſtmoreland and Richmond counties, containing upwards of two thouſand acres, on which there are alſo ſeveral tenants. Theſe two laſt mentioned tracts of land will be ſold in ſmall tenements, or in entire tracts, as may beſt ſuit the wiſhes of purchaſers.

Alſo, a tract of land called Boyd's Hole, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, on the banks of the Potomac, in King George county, on which there are a comfortable dwelling houſe, ſtore and tobacco inſpection ware houſe. Few ſituations combine more advantages, it being an excellent ſtand for a ſtore, ferry and tavern, the two firſt of which are at preſent kept there. The houſes have lately been put in good repair, and the *buildings alone* will rent for three hundred dollars a year. The land is good in quality, and the ſituation abounds in fiſh, oyſters and wild fowl.

Alſo, a valuable Scite for a Mill, with 50 acres of Land adjoining, in King George county, and not far diſtant from the laſt mentioned tract. There has been a mill here for many years which has lately gone to decay, the dam is ſubſtantial and entire, and the ſituation for a country mill not equalled in that neighborhood; commanding a very extenſive cuſtom; the land is covered with cedar, which alone renders it very valuable.

Alſo, ſeveral Lots and Houſes in the town of Fredericksburgh.

Likewiſe, about *two hundred and thirty NEGROES*, of different ages, ſizes and deſcription. A ſale of them by families will be preferred; to effect this they will be offered at a reduced price. As a part of theſe Negroes are at preſent attached to the Chatham eſtate, the purchaſer of that property may be accommodated with any number of them, as well as ſtock of every deſcription.

Bank Stock of any of the Banks in Virginia, Maryland, or the diſtrict of Columbia, will be received in payment for any part of this property at a fair price, and bargains will be given, as the ſubſcriber unable to attend to property ſo diſtant, is anxious to convert it into ſtock.

He will alſo *rent* a number of FARMS on his Ravenſworth eſtate, containing from 2 to 400 acres each, on encouraging terms, to good farmers. They lay from eight to ten miles diſtant from Alexandria, George-Town, and the City of Waſhington, and convenient to the turnpike road now building from Alexandria to the upper country.

William Fitzhugh.

October 10. 1aw

A NEW NOVEL.

Juſt Publiſhed, by COTTOM *and* STEWART, *and for Sale, at their Store.*

[PRICE ONE DOLLAR 75 CENTS.]

Fleetwood:

OR

The NEW MAN OF FEELING.

BY WILLIAM GODWIN.

September 18. d

VALUABLE FAMILY *MEDICINES*.

Juſt received direct from the Patentees, and *FOR SALE BY*

JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST;

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawſon's Anti-Bilious and Stomachel Bitters.

PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the moſt rapid ſale of any Patent Medicine ever before diſcovered, and are juſtly appreciated for their ſingular and uncommon virtues for reſtoring weak and decayed conſtitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints ſo common in the ſpring and fall ſeaſons, ſuch as *intermittant Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dyſenteries, &c.* They are alſo a very pleaſant bitter for common uſe, and where they are known they have taken the place and ſuperceded the uſe of all other bitters in public houſes as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham Billious Pills.

THE great ſale and increaſing demand for theſe valuable pills for theſe twelve years paſt, beſpeak their intrinſic worth. They have proved ſingularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aachs, Dyſenteries, Billious Cholic, Coſtiveneſs, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high eſteem in which theſe pills are held throughout the United States and the Weſt Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaſer is requeſted to obſerve that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawſon's Itch Ointment.

A certain and ſafe application for that diſagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 4 cents a box.

Dr. Rawſon's Anti Billious Pills, or, Family Phyſic.

The extraordinary celebrity theſe pills have gained, the univerſal demand for them and eſteem of which they are held by medical men of the firſt eminence, are ſufficient teſtimonials of their intrinſic worth. In great colds and ſudden attacks of diſorders, an early uſe of theſe pills often produces the happieſt effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in caſes of indigeſtion, headachs, dizzineſs, pains in the ſtomach and bowels, dyſentries, diarehœas, dropſies, &c. and a liberal uſe of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almoſt to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompſon's Aromatic Tooth Paſte,

For the ſcurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preſerving the teeth. It likewiſe takes off all diſagreeable ſmells from the breath, which generally ariſes from ſcorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paſte is much in uſe, and highly eſteemed by all thoſe who value the preſervation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greateſt ſafety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawſon's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and ſafety in its operation ſtands unrivalled. The moſt authenticated proofs and reſpectable authorities of its aſtoniſhing virtues, and ſurpriſing effects, in extreme and alarming caſes of worms, may be ſeen at the place of ſale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir; *Or Cough Drops*,

For Coughs, Colds, Aſthmas, ſpitting of blood, and all diſeaſes of the *lungs*. Its merits ſtands unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of theſe valuable medicines.

He has likewiſe for Sale,

A general aſſortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few handſome Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials, Eſſence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogſheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flax-ſeed Oil, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh, or to punctual cuſtomers on a ſhort credit.

☞ A generous allowance will be made to thoſe who purchaſe the above Medicines by the dozen. 2aw

March 27.

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VI.]

Public Sale.
On TUESDAY ne
At 10 o'clock, will be ſold, at the V
RUM
In hhds. and bls. French Brandy
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiſkey and Apple Bandy in bl
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and
Mould and dipt Candles
Raiſins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURN
&c.——ALSO,
A Variety of DRY G
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerſen
Duffils, Plains, Kerſeys, Negro
Serges, Elaſticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Ruffels, Yarn Stoc
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Iriſh Linens, Sileſia do.
Oznaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muſlin and Muſlin Handkerchi
India Muſlins and Table Clothes
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and
articles.
Philip G. M

Nov. 12.

FOR SALE,
On moderate Term
The SHIP
HETT
Juſt arrived from L
laying at Col. Ramſay's wharf. H
may be ſeen and deſcription of th
known, on application to Captain
board or to
Ricketts, Newton
If ſaid ſhip is not ſold in ten or
ſhe will be for freight or charter to
Europe.
R. N.

January 1.

FOR SALE,
On board the Sloop MONTEZUMA,
Miller's wharf.
Salt, Molaſſes, Oranges,
and Figs—which will be ſold low
ly applied for.—The Sloop will ſai
FOLK, on Monday morning next.
or paſſage apply to the Captain on
Mordecai

February 4.

HENRY K. MA
Has received, per Brig Equator,
New-Caſtle, and offers for Sale
ately applied for;
80 caſks Red Lead,
38 caſks Patent Shot,
18 caſks Ingot Lead and
36 ſheets Milled do.

December 18.

20 Pipes very choice
Wine,
Imported in the Brig Active,
hblomews, and for ſale by
R. Veitch

December 21.

N. B. This Wine has lain a con
ninth Weſt Indies.

JUST RECEIVE
9 boxes—containing
500 pieces Platillas,
500 do. Britannias,
Entitled to drawback on exp
ALSO,
30 bbls and 5 hhds New
For Sale, by
John

December 13.

NOTIC
ALL perſons having claims a
of *Joſeph Jones*, deceaſed
to bring them forward; and thoſe
to make immediate payment to
Joſ

February 3.

Boarding-Houſe O
By the Subſcriber, in P
In the houſe lately occupied
ton, between the dwelling ho
and Mr. *Hodgſon's* ſtore—where
boarders may be accommodated
out lodging. Apply to
Will

November 1.